Amnsements.

AMERICAN THEATRE-S-The Prodigal Daughter. BIJOU THEATRE-8:15-A Texas Steet. BROADWAY THEATRE-8-Panjandrum. CASINO-8:15-Adonis. COLUMBUS THEATRE-8-Herrmann. DALY'S THEATRE-8:15-Keller. EMPIRE THEATRE-8:15-The Girl I Left Behind Me. FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE-8:15-The Henricita. GARDEN THEATRE-S-Robin Hood. GRAND OPERA HOUSE-S:15-Matha GRAND CENTRAL PALACE-Press Club Fair. HARLEM OPERA HOUSE-8:15-Hoss and Hoss HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE-8:30-A Trip KOSTER & BIAL'S-2:30-8-Veudeville. PALMER'S THEATRE-S-"1492." STANDARD THEATRE-S:15-No. 3 A. STAR THEATRE-S:15-A Mad Bargain

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Business Notices.

Keep's Dress Shirts from Stock, \$1.50 Each. None better at any price. All styles of become and seeve lengths. 800 and 811 Broadway.

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New-York Daily Tribune.

MONDAY, MAY 22, 1893.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign,-Premier Dupay made a speech at Toulouse on the Government programme and the political situation in France, = = The Government of Nicaragua has forbidden the Pacific Mail steamers to call at San Juan while the port is in the hands of the revolutionists. === The Campania was delayed at Queenstown by the derangement of a steam pipe; she started westward

Domestic .- More than a dozen lives have been lost in forest fires in Michigan. - The loss by fire in Saginaw will reach \$1,500,000, with an insurance of \$700,000. ___ The Infanta Eulalie passed a quiet Sunday, attending church in the morning and driving with Secretary Gresham in the afternoon. - The pulpits of the Presbyterian churches in Washington were filled yesterday by commissioners to the General Assembly. === It was reported in Albany that Mayor Mandaily in opposition to "The Albany Argus."

City and Suburban -The mercury reached 85 degrees on the Equitable Building and 90 down The Old Dominion Line steemer in the street Roanoke, from Newport News, came into port with her cargo on fire.
The (Weather, -Forecast for to-day: Generally

fair, preceded by thunder showers; slightly cooler; northwest winds. Temperature yesterday: Highest, 90 degrees: lowest, 64; average, 75 3-4;

There will be a large amount of interest in the investigation which the Board of Control is to make to-morrow regarding the Brooklyn Handican The disappointing result of the great race last Monday has been the talk of turfmen ever since, and there are many unexplained things which everybody would like to see cleared up satisfactorily. The investigation ought to be searching in all its details, although to arrive at the exact truth may be difficult, if not impossible.

Washington dispatch this morning directs attention to Mr. Cleveland's Civil Service Reform professions, and his failure and the failure of his subordinates to carry them into effect. The failure is specially notable in the consular service. Some of the most conspicuous lapses from true reform principles in this service THE TRIBUNE has already emphasized. This work is under the care of Josiah Quincy, and it is plainly time for him to be taken in hand. The President cannot be ignorant of what Mr. Ouiney is doing: but still, he may not realize the full force and meaning of the Assistant Secretary's remarkable course.

Anticipating that when the final decision of the courts is rendered they will lose control of "The Albany Argus," it appears that the Cleveland Democrats of the State are making preparations to establish a newspaper of their own at Albany. Some prominent leaders are understood to have an interest in the project. At all events, on Saturday a large printing office in Albany was bought at auction by James H. Manning. This is one of a number of indications of the imminence of the Democratic fight in this State, which is regarded as inevitable. When war is openly declared it will undoubtedly be war to the knife.

Chicago appears to have got rid of the incubus of miserable weather, which was such a blight upon the Fair in its opening days and seriously retarded the work of preparation. This work is now so far advanced that in a week or ten days-about June 1-the Fair will, it is believed, be practically complete. All things considered, June will doubtless be one of the most desirable months in which to visit Chicago. The greatest crowds may be looked for in July and August, when, of course, there will be the hottest weather, and September Mill lack the freshness of June. Those who are not limited to time will do well to go to the Fair as soon as possible, or else postpone going until the heat of summer is past.

A new and interesting development was made yesterday in reference to the Roehl-Pallister escape from Sing Sing Prison and its sequels. It has been supposed that when the two men got away after securing the keepers.

Hulse and Murphy, they were armed with revolvers taken from their custodians. No pistel was found on Roehl's bedy, but in Pallister's pocket was one, fully loaded. Murphy, who has been discharged from the prison service, now affirms that he had no pistol with him when he entered the death-house on the night of the escape. Hence the theory that Pallister shot Roehl after a quarrel and subsequently took his own life must be abandoned. Possibly the refugees were mistaken for river pirates, and were shot on attempting to board some vessel. At any rate, the mystery surrounding them remains a mystery, and there is a small chance of elucidating it.

AN UNANSWERABLE INDICIMENT.

The address "to the electors of the State of New-York," which is printed upon another page, is a document as timely as it is weighty. It ought to be attentively read by every citizen who desires to conserve the welfare of our Commonwealth. It is a well-considered review of the course pursued by the responsible majority at Albany last winter, by a committee of the minority which was appointed immediately after the final adjournment. The committee has done its work well, thereby rendering the public a valuable service.

The record of the Democratic Legislature of 1893 was one of extravagance, neglect of needed legislation, and invasion of the fundamental rights of cities. That is the grave indictment which the committee draws against the majority, and which it makes good by counts that cannot be successfully assailed. It was a fraudulent majority. Three Democrats sat in the Senate all of whom had been defeated at the polls-sat there not in accordance with but in palpable defiance of the will of the people plainly declared. So too seventeen Democrats sat in the Assembly under an apportionment which was branded as dishonest and unconstitutional by the Court of Appeals. It was a reckless and improvident majority. It increased the tax rate from 13-8 mills in 1891 when the Senate was Republican, to 2.58 mills in 1893. The increase appears the more indefensible in view of the facts that there was a surplus of \$5,000,000 in the Treasury in 1891, that the receipts from the corporation and inheritance tax laws have steadily increased, and that appropriations made by the Legislature of 1893 amounting to some \$2,000,000 will have to be provided for by the next Legislature.

It was a grossly incompetent and unfaithful Legislature. One of the most pressing duties which confronted it when it met last January was the revision of the FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY tax laws. From every section of the State came the cry for a more equitable adjustment of taxes. The Legislature of 1892, in response to this demand, appointed a Tax Commission. This commission, which cost the State \$7,000, reported a carefully prepared law. What did the Legislature of 1893 do with it? Did nothing with it-treated it as though it was so much waste paper. The Legislature of 1892 also appointed a Joint Committee on Taxation of its own members. This commission, whose counsel were paid the exorbitant sum of \$12,000, reported six bills. What did the Legislature of 1893 do with them? Suffered all of them to die in committee. Since 1892. Democratic commission and committee expenses estensibly looking to taxation reform have taken \$30,000 from the Treasury, but no reform has been accomplished. On the contrary, an important tax measure recommended by Controller Campbell was considered, only to be defeated, while a bill was pushed providing for the exemption of personal property from taxation. It was notoriously an anti-home rule

Legislature. There is no need to enlarge on that grave point. Every intelligent citizen of New-York is familiar with the history of the repeated raids which the last stoppage of the looms. Legislature made upon city charters. It was ning purchased the Weed-Parsons printing plant for the purpose of starting an Administration to fair election methods. It refused to pass a manifestly just and equitable measure, assigning an equal number of election inspectors to the two parties at all polling-places; and it made a base and cowardly attempt aiming at the disfranchisement of rural voters by an unwarrantable extension of the law for personal registration. These are the chief counts of this crushing indictment. No Legislature since the days when Tweed was in control at Albany ever made a worse or a weaker use of its opportunities. From the beginning to the end of the session it steadily betrayed the public weal in order to play into the hands of a gang of unscrupcious partisans. The remedy, of course, is in the voters' hands. They can wipe out the disgrace of 1893 at the capital by sending the Democracy to the rear and electing a Republican Legislature. They owe it to themselves, to their State, to the cause of good government, to make a radical change.

MORE VOTES THAN VOTERS.

Far from being pleased with the concession of that universal suffrage for which they have been clamoring so loudly and so long, the Socialist leaders in Belgium seem to be deeply aggrieved by the fact that the Government and the Legislature bave given them more even than They demanded. They asked for one vote for each male adult, and King Leopold, with that cynical and somewhat sardonic humor for which he is noted, has appended his signature to a law whereby men under certain conditions become entitled, not to one, but to two and even three votes. Indeed, at the present moment Belgium presents the strange anomaly of possessing a parliamentary electorate endowed with more votes than voters. Until a few weeks ago the Belgian franchise

was of a most restricted character-the entire electorate being less than 150,000, composed almost exclusively of landowners, wholesale and retail merchants and manufacturers, the masses being entirely without legislative representation, although called upon to contribute toward the support of the Government in the shape of taxes. The new law that has just received the sanction of the King creates an electorate of 1.200,000, that being the number of men in the kingdom over the age of twenty-five years who have not been deprived of their citizenship rights either on account of infraction of the laws or of mental affliction. While the electorate, however, numbers 1,200,000, the votes which they are entitled to cast amount to 1,900,000. This result is arrived at thus: Six hundred and fifty thousand men each have a single vote, while 550,000 will each possess two and even three votes. the total number of votes belonging to the plural and privileged electors being 1,250,-900. The dual vote is conferred upon every man who is over thirty-five or who is married. Between the ages of twenty-five and thirty-five the married man in Belgium is given twice the electoral power of the bachelor, on the ground that the latter merely represents himself, while the benedict represents his wife and children. It is assumed that after thirty-five the unmarried man will either be about to enter the state of matrimony or else have acquired such fixed and settled habits as to rank him among the conservative forces of the country. Of the whole electorate 65.000 are entitled to the triple vote by marriage and by property and

educational qualifications of a high order. The object of the Belgian Government in thus providing heads of families, men over the age of thirty-five, and people possessed of much property and great intellectual advantages with plural votes is to convert them into a species of conservative element endowed with sufficient power to act as a bulwark and obstruction against the flood of Socialistic and revolutionary legislation which might otherwise have been expected to follow the concession of universal suffrage to a new-fledged electorate devoid of political education, and hence easily led by professional agitators. And there is every likelihood that this conservative party will not only accomplish the purpose for which it has been created, but that it will also, notwithstanding all predictions to the contrary. possess the requisite elements of finality and stability, since practically there will always be some 700,000 votes arrayed against any scheme of reform having for its object the establishment of simple manhood suffrage in Belgium.

THE LOOMS AND THE HOMES.

A non-partisan trade journal, explaining the scanty demand for wool, remarks: "Many of the looms have been stopped." There are many people in this prosperous and happy country who do not realize what that simple statement means. The loom is a dispassionate and unsuffering machine. It does not love nor sorrow, and it has not the visible responsibility of father or mother for human lives, and for the education and future happiness of human beings. Yet the silent loom means misery and possibly something worse.

Several hundred looms were stopped in one Eastern establishment last week. Kind-hearted employers made the announcement with deep regret, for they knew, as many readers do not, what it meant. There were three hundred families for whom those flying looms had provided bread and meat, clothing, shelter and the comforts of home. When the looms stopped want and suffering walked in at each of three hundred doors. Loving fathers began to dread distress for those who were dearer than life to them. Tender-hearted mothers dreaded the day when the children should cry for bread in vain. No one can tell how much of anxiety and of suffering was wrapped up in the statement that the mill was closed. Where were these people to look for employment and means of livelihood? Not in their accustomed occupation, for many other mills were closing at the same time. and thousands of competent hands were compelled to search for employment. Not in other manufacturing works, for if they possessed the required skill and knowledge, as many did not, hose other employments also were in trouble. In those as well many works had been obliged shall afford adequate relief. Many a good of mills, but no one can tell what part of these to close and wait, and thou-ands of hands were looking in vain for work-that is, for shelter, in a vain endeavor to get and keep get d "help" food and clothing for themselves and their dear at reasonable wages. ones. Does anybody think of the distress and anxiety which comes to many thousand people at once when the looms stop? Can words describe the weariness and the torture, as the idle men go from place to place, hopelessly but desperately, seeking a chance to keep those alive whose lives and happiness depend upon their labor?

"The looms are stopping" means that thousands of workers begin to trudge from place templation, which might have been temples of honor and purity and true affection but for the

Is it lower cost, if the Nation pays the happiness of homes by the thousand, and the honor and purity of many live, besides the money it sends abroad for goods?

THE TROUBLE AND THE CAUSE.

succeeding, if he desires to bring severe pressure to bear upon business men. Whether the effect will be to render them more favorable to his policy is not yet so clear. But there is no lack of pressure, and the West and South begin to ask what has become of all the money. The failures in two weeks have been 504 in the United States, against 319 last year. The liabilities are known in only few cases, and yet it is easy to see that the list includes liabilities of more than \$20,000,000. There were 104 failures of firms rated by the Mercantile Agency at over \$5,000 capital each, and the aggregate rating is from \$8,000,000 upward. Some of these failures involve a widely scattered list of creditors. Mr. Cleveland's argument is that there is

something wrong, and he is right. But the West and South do not accept his idea of the cause of trouble. They complain that money is scarce, and yet the amount in circulation is remarkably large. Their own outcries for cheaper and poorer money have created an apprehension which has locked up several hundred millions of the money now in use, and curtailed by thousands of millions the volume of credits by which more than nine-tenths of all payments are made. Yet they refuse to see this, and insist that the conduct of the President in opposing a free silver coinage bill is the cause of all their woes. How is this error of opinion to be remedied? Is it at all certain that it will be removed before the President has to confront a Congress, most of home; but it has its limitations. whose members were elected under express pledges to vote for free coinage?

Neither do business men of the East altogether agree with the President's idea. They see that free coinage would be disastrous, but they also see that it is disastrous to wait a without any other definite remedy proposed by the party in power. Mr. Cleveland, it is true, has advocated repeal of the Sherman law, but no one imagines that this alone would answer as a remedy, or that it can be obtained without other important changes. The President and those who agree with him do not tell the country what they think a remedy, or what he would consent to, or what they are hoping to get. It is not strange that many business men, when financial stress comes heavily upon them, censure the Administration sharply for its lack of financial policy.

The proposed remedies are inadequate, because men shut their eyes to the real nature of the trouble. Mr. Cleveland thinks it is the Sherman act, but the country was never more prosperous than under that same act just bevember the people voted full power to a party of which the larger end demands free coinage of silver, while the smaller end does not know what to do, and is not known to be unflinching and resolute in maintaining a sound currency. President Cleveland might have applied the true remedy as soon as he was inaugurated. He might have called Congress together, and declared that he would treat no man as his political friend who would not vote at once to stop all purchases and coinage of silver and further issues of silver notes until other Powers were ready for international agreement. He might have rallied a majority of Republicans and Democrats together for such a policy, and would at least have demonstrated his own fixed purpose to prevent mischief, and the fact that enough would sustain him in each house to prevent dangerous legislation. That would have gone far to allay apprehension as to the monetary difficulty, though the depressing effects of a threat-ned change of tariff

cond not have been avoided. By this time the country begins to feel the consequences of a vote to abolish Protection. Some establishments have failed. Many have closed and will wait. Many more have curtailed orders, restricted purchaser, and are carrying as little sail as possible. This class of effects also the President decided to prolong for a whole year before anything could be definitely decided, as well as the effects of monetary uncertainty, when he concluded not to call an extra session. The responsibility has been intrusted to him, and whatever it may cost, the country has to face the natural resuits of its last election.

THE HOUSEHOLD PROBLEM AT THE PAIR. It is not possible to guess which one of the numberless exhibits of the World's Fair will prove most interesting to the greatest number. One cannot do better than to leave that puzzling question to the debating societies and the advanced students of human nature. But pending its ultimate answer, it is safe to hazard the assumption that few American householders who visit the Fair will be content to return home without inspecting the model of the house designed for co-operative housekeeping. which forms a part of the exhibit made by the women of Colorado in the Women's Building. This assumption is based upon the fact that housekeeping has come to be one of the leading practical problems of the age. There is a widespread and ever-growing feeling among the women of America that housekeeping as than it ought to be. But, although thoroughly their goods and prepare for an indefinite suspenwoman has grown prematurely old in our day orders may be cancelled months hence, before the

Accordingly, the average American houseto an improvement of the existing system. Hence this Colorad a model is sure to draw large crowds. Our Chicago correspondent wrote about it a few days ago. It was designed by a Denfifteen years' study of "the servant girl prole- about the lowest ever known. lem." Here is a brief description of its e-sen-

inati n. These forty four Denver homes, sweet homes, are to be minus kitchens and laundries and furnaces, and hence minus cooks and laundresses and furnace-men. Ah! to how many a mistress of a modest establishment the suggestion of a home in which there shall be no kitchen will smack of the millennium! It must The President has reason to claim that he is be admitted that the Colorado scheme is feasible, that it would materially reduce the housekeeping bills of those who embraced it, and relieve them of much of the care and worry for which the existing system is responsible.

Nevertheless, co-operative housekeeping or these Colorado lines, or on any lines, would seem to be open to a serious objection. It looks to a partial surrender of that sweet privacy which does so much to make home in the best sense indeed our home. Thousands of householders, we take it, would rather endure the ills they have at present than to fly to a common laundry or "a common dining-room with forty-four tables." In other words, they prefer the home dining-room to the hotel diningroom, the home laundry to the miscellaneous Under the Colorado system families would not indeed be limited to a common dining-room, but could have meals served in their own apartments. That is a much better alternative than the other, but the history of the catering companies of this town goes to show that meals served from the outside in the long run are unsatisfactory meals. Still, a catering company all of whose customers lived on the same block might manage to give satisfactory service.

A good many reformers, including Mr. Bellamy, bave confidently presented co-operation as a complete cure for the embarrassments consequent upon housekeeping. Doubtless it offers a partial cure. It could readily be applied to certain departments of the machinery of the

MONEY AND BUSINESS.

Wall Street is happy. Stocks rose last week an average of \$2.32 per share, and trust stocks \$4.48 per share, nearly recovering in each case the loss of the previous week. It did not matter whole year, with free coinage threatened and that the buying was said to be largely by brokers who had gone short of stocks they were carrying for customers, and had to get them back, not always at a profit. Any buying was satisfactory, and any rise, whatever the cause, fed the hope that "Wall Street had got through with its troubles," as one journal declared. Perhaps it is a little early to prophesy. This at least is clear, that if concerns are to fail in unusual number throughout the country, and if the commercial stringency is not to relapse, but to increase, Wall Street can hardly escape its share of any depression. The appointment of a receiver for the North

western Guaranty and Loan Company, with reported liabilities of \$5,000,000 or more scattered all over the country, and for the Toledo, St. Louis and Kansas Railway, the failure of the Arthur & Pancoast Manufacturing company here with liabilities of \$1,000,000, and of Thomas & fore his election. Western and Southern Democrats think it is the refusal to coin silver, but the year ending with October, 1892, with bullion purchased but no silver coined, was the most prosperous ever known. Until men are willing to face the real causes of disturbance, they can hit upon a right remedy only in loans on time, and no other ance, they can hit upon a right remedy only in loans on time, and no other ance, they can hit upon a right remedy only in loans on time, and no other ance, they can hit upon a right remedy only in loans on time, and no other ance, they can hit upon a right remedy only in loans on time, and no other ance, they can hit upon a right remedy only in loans on time, and no other ance, they can hit upon a right remedy only in loans on time, and no other ance, they can hit upon a right remedy only in loans on time, and no other ance, they can hit upon a right remedy only in loans on time, and no other ance, they can hit upon a right remedy only in loans on time, and no other ance, they can hit upon a right remedy only in loans on time, and no other ance, they can hit upon a right remedy only in loans on time, and no other ance, they can hit upon a right remedy only in loans on time, and no other ance, they can hit upon a right remedy only in loans on time, and no other ance, they can hit upon a right remedy only in loans on time, and no other ance, they can hit upon a right remedy only in loans on time, and no other ance, they can hit upon a right remedy only in loans of the same that good reports have just been sent out from the peach-growing action of the Chinese Government. The China the maction of the Chinese devertment. The can deposit the matter for commercial loans is unusually to the market for

by accident. The main cause is that last No- | needs. Last week there were reported fifty-three failures of firms rated over \$5,000 each, besides 113 not rated, and 81 rated lower than \$5,000, and only the last of the larger failures above mentioned was included in the report. Such reverses cannot continue without Wall Street feeling some effects.

The obvious cause of the credit contraction, of which these failures are a sign, is the uncertainty about National finances and the outgo of gold. The conditions which produced the disturbance still remain unchanged. Gold still goes abroad, \$4,542,000 from New-York, and \$500,000 from Boston last week, and the state of foreign trade makes further exports probable. In April the minor exports were \$1,000,000 larger than last year, but the total \$15,600,000 smaller, and the imports outside New-York were \$2,200,000 larger than last year, making the total \$8,600,000 larger, and the excess of imports over exports \$24,378, 412. Hence, it is not strange that \$18,344,979 gold and \$1,419,877 silver went out to reduce the balance due. In four months of the year the excess of imports over exports has been \$86,235,-918, and the net exports of gold \$45,051,591, and of silver \$6,248,746. But as a large amount of interest is due abroad, and imports are largely undervalued, and several millions are due on freight account, and moreover Europe has been selling emany securities to this country, it is probable the balance of unsettled indebtedness for the four months was very heavy. Further, imports in three weeks of May at New-York were \$5,818,000 larger than last year, while the exports for the month thus far have been slightly smaller than last year.

The prospect of coming crops has somewhat improved with better weather, and it is evident that neither the Eastern nor Western markets place much credit in the department estimate of injury to winter wheat, though no one doubts that the loss may be large. Hence, wheat fell nearly 2 cents here, and at Chicago over 2 1-2 cents, to about the lowest price for thirty years, but Western receipts are still about 2,400,000 bushels per week. Exports have but little increased, and for three weeks from both coasts, flour included, have been 9,373,852 bushels, against 11,177,414 last year. Corn is about a cent lower, but pork products higher than last week, pork \$1 higher at Chicago. Coffee and oil are also a shade higher. Cotton has again declined a sixteenth to 7 3-4 cents, receipts having been 243,972 bales for the month, against 318,691 last year, and exports 191,351, against 193,853 bales. Stocks abroad and here decrease but little more than usual; since April 28 the quantity of American cotton in sight has decreased 275,000 bales, against 270,-000 for the same weeks last year, 256,000 in 1891, and 278,000 in 1890.

The great industries begin to feel quite sharply the effects of uncertainty about the future. Print cloths and some other standard cotton goods are lower. Agents of woollen mills announce that now conducted is more irksome and expensive a large number of given orders to close out convinced that it is a fit subject for prompt sion of work. Some favorite lines have been reform, they are at a loss to devise a plan which opened with orders quite covering the production goods can be delivered. Sales of wool have been 200,000 lodes at three chief markets, against 5,900,000 for the same weeks last year. Shipholder is interested in any scheme which looks ments of boots and shoes are still running large, 10 per cent greater than ever before, but as to new orders, business is duli. Consumption of iron and steel is so enormous that prices do not deeline, though some forced sales by Southern concerns are reported, and competition for orders ver woman, and is the result, it is stated, of a laceps the prices of plate and structural work at In spite of any slackening of orders for fature

delivery, the volume of present deliveries and also ing that the market for labor is suddenly overcrowded, and yet driven by necessity to fight
for a chance to earn daily bread. It means
that thousands of families are east out from
no one will have a kitchen. But in the incleaser

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On pilgrims, that wait in the design points.

On pilgrims, that wait in the series and perturbed to your nonsolodis, left vacant of your po of settlements through clearing houses is remarkthat thousands of families are cast out from comfortable homes, the fruit of honest industry, to live upon charity or not at all. It means and a common dining room with forty-four tables, and a common dining room with forty-four tables, and a common dining room with forty-four tables. that vice and crime gain a terrible purchase and power over the lives of many. It means that souls go down to death, under stress and this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in this community are to employ a competent steward in the community and community are community and community and competent steward in the community and community are community and community and community and competent steward in the community and communi unable to meet, though they endeavor to satisfy fact first became public two years ago, through regular customers. Meanwhile London has been Fronde, the English historian, who found letters reand buy their provisions in common at wholesals prices. First-class cooks will be employed, and meals will be served either in the public diming room or in What can be said of the National policy brivate apartments. Tasse houses will be of marble has drawn twice as much from New-York, which proposes to stop looms, and close furcollapse of banks holding \$415,000,000 of de- the candidacy of Stanley, he expressed the belief in naces and factories by the hundreds, in order that somebody may buy things at lower cost?

It will be seen that this is an attempt to solve posits has led the Bank of England to agree by the servant girl problem by a process of climthe servant girl problem by a process of clim- discounting bills to help the banks which remain would prefer Knowsley to the Parthenon and Lanca-England. Advancing prices of stocks here make a better market for those who must realize in order to meet their needs abroad.

> A shock has just been given to the sense of security which American inventors possessing patents in France have for some time past enjoyed. According to the French law, a foreign patentee is obliged to work his patent in France within two years from the date of the sigmature of the patent, but this requirement has hitherto given comparatively little trouble to American patentees, the French courts treating it with a certain indulgence, being satisfied, apparently, with the purely formal declaration of a court officer that he had seen with his own eyes the patented article in use in such and such a place, in French territory. This attitude has within the last few weeks been abandoned, and the French judges have, in accordance with instructions received, begun to give a far stricter interpretation than formerly to the term "exploitation," or "working," of the patent in France, the old declaration of a court officer eing no longer regarded as sufficient. forth all foreign patents are to be forfeited the proprietors of which have failed not only to put into use, but also to sell and to manufacture in their entirety, the objects patented.

It is stated by a Buffalo paper that "seventenths of the inhabited residence streets of that city are deplorably lacking in good shade trees." We tender to Buffalo the assurance of our distinguished commiseration, The people of Brooklyn will view with satis-

faction the prospect of having the new museum of the Institute of Arts and Sciences erected under the direction of McKim, Mead & White. That well-known firm has secured this privilege as the result of an impartial competition, in which several members of the Institute's Department of Architecture took part. The competition was carried on in the fairest way, the jury of experts having no knowledge of the several competitors until after its decision had been reached. The museum building is to occupy a conspicuous site near Prospect Park, and will undoubtedly be one of the most notable structures in Brooklyn, in which several buildings denoting a marked advance in architecture have lately been erected. The work done by McKim, Mead & White in this city is so excellent and praiseworthy that a handsome and fitting home for the great museum which will be creeted under the auspices of the Brooklyn Institute is assured.

There is blood in the eyes of the Syracuse bieyclists. They have come into collision with the Chief of Police of that city. The Chief has informed the bold riders of the glistening wheels that they must get off and keep off most of the Syracuse sidewalks. Hence it would seem that the best thing the bicyclists can do in the circumstances is to organize a movement for a radical improvement of the Syracuse streets. When the pavement is what it ought to be no wheelman has any use for a sidewalk.

spring having a bad effect on the peach buds, is is declared to have retarded the growth of the buds until the late frosts were over. In Hunter-don County alone a crop of at least 1,500,000 bas-kets is looked for, and from other counties in our neighboring State where peaches are grown similar encouraging reports have been received. If Delaware doesn't make haste with the usual prognostications of gloom, the New-Jersey peach will capture the market and go far toward meeting the demand for this fine fruit.

I EINONAL.

Samuel Welsh, son of the late John Welsh, died recently in Philadelphia; he was a stanch supporter of the game of cricket, which is popular in that city. of the game of cricket, which is popular in the great the was always a prominent figure at all the great the was always a member of the Germantown Club matches, was a member of the Germantown since its origin and was for many years its president. Since its consokdation with the \(^1\) America Club he was its third vice-president.

Among the distinguished citizens of Philadelphi past ninety years of age, the Rev. Dr. Furness is ne of the most remarkable of personages. He well and can read at night even in the cars without glasses. About the only evidence of age he experiences, and that does not bother him much, is the familiar one of the loss of the sense of taste.

F. C. Smith, a Commissioner of the South Australian Government, has arrived in San Francisco to study the methods of fruit cultivation in California. On his return he will make a full report, which will be published for the benefit of Australian fruit-grow-ers who have introduced and cultivated many of the California varieties. Mr. Smith also represents several of the Australian papers as correspondent.

The reports of Herbert spencer's ill health are said o be exaggerated. His state at preent is said to be no worse than it has been for the last five months, cince his winter at st. Leonards, near Brighton, overwork has prevented recovery from one of those frequent relapses to which his chronic nervous dis-order subjects him. Guy Boothby, the Australian traveller, who has

just completed the remarkable feat of crossing the continent of Australia, has arrived in London, accompanied by his private secretary, C. T. Longley-rayier, his sole companion on this momentous

The three sons of George Du Maurier, the artist. are all clever amateur actors. Recently they won golden opinions by their performance at some Rugby theatricals, and by their appearance in Watts Philips's "Camilla's Husband" at Leamington. Guy Du lips's "Camifla's Husband" at Learnington. Guy Da Mauricr's impersonation of Maurice Warner is said to have been particularly good.

Sir William Cusins has resigned his post as " Master of the Musick" and conductor of the Queen's bant in England, and retires on a pension. He is sixty years old and has held this post for twenty-five years. He first appeared as a planist in the Hanover Square Rooms at the age of seventeen, and soon after this became organist of the Queen's private chapel. He rose rapidly, succeeding Sterndale Bennett as conductor of the Philharmonic in 1867, and following Sir Julius Benedict as professor of the planoforte at the Guildhall in 1885.

THE TALK OF THE DAY.

A Munich professor has been investigating the use by the ancient Egyptian belles of complexion beautiflers, "face paints," as he calls them. He reports that they used a large quantity of them. evident that this professor is more learned than

Would Have a Saap-Mazzam-Do you think that people will have some occupation in the next world sindar to the one they have here? Gaddox-I hope so, Gazzam-Why! What do you do? Gaddox-Nothing,-(Vogue,

A writer in "The Contemporary" gives an time tration of the religious enthusiasm of the Russians, and their desire to extend the knowledge of truth. The authorities every now and then make an excursion into Siberia and bring back a lot of Buddhists, whom they proceed to baptize in spite of their loudly-expressed dissent. After baptizing them they say to them, "Now, you dogs, you are Christians, and you can go and pray to your masty gods as much as you

the deld and Mrs. Brydges. Although Disraell favored a letter, dated December 9, 1862, that the Stanleys

Butler—There's a man below to see you, sir.

Mayberry—What did you tell him?

Butler—I told him you told me if it was a lady
say you were in, and if it was a man to say you
ere out.

were out.

Mayberry-What did he say then?
Butler-He said to tell you he was a lady.—(Harvard Lampoon.

The experiments of Colonel Smollon, of the Russian Army, with falcons as carriers of dispatches have proved successful and the Russian army hereafter will employ them in preference to the ordinary "homing" b'rds. The Colonel has found that the folcon can carry 1,640 grams without diminishing its rate of speed, which is considerably greater than that of the pigeon. The falcons, he says, are less Whele to fall prey to other birds, as they are better fighters than the pigeons. It is on record, according to the officer, that a falcon once flew from the Canary Islands to the estates of the Duke of Larma in Spain. it seems highly probable that the falcon will become the servant of other European armies. A Conclusive Alibi.-State's Attorney (severely to

prisoner who has practically established an anti-And now, sir, where were you between the hours of 10 p. m. and midnight? Prisoner-I was hastening from Twenty-ninth-st. to Thirtieth-st, on a Fifth Avenue stage, -iVogue. In the Episcopal diocese of Massachusetts women

are now allowed to vote at parish meetings.

"I wonder whether the people who write our plays aren't frequently overworked."
"I don't know about that. But a good deal of what they produce seems to be worked over."—(Wash-A royal commission from Canada Is now in Kansas

After it visits Kansas it will visit lows and Minnesota. Oh, what's the use o' grievin' \(^1\) We're jes in love with life;
For the blossom's on the melon
An' the edge is on the kuite!
—(Atlanta Constitution.

to investigate and report on the question of prohi-

THE SILVER MEN ARE NOT TO BE MOVED. from The Boston Herald.

From The Boston Herald.

If secretary Caribise believes that he will find the inflationists of the House and Senate more plant in september than at present, he must have some better basis for the belief than has come under the public eye, or ho is detuding himself with a vain idea. There is not an atom of evidence to be found anywhere, either in the columns of the silverite press or in the utterances of the bonanza leaders, that the champions of the white metal have weakened in any degree under the pressure of the money market.

AN INVESTIGATION WITHIN LIMITS.

From The Chicago Inter Ocean.

President Cleveland seems to be anxious to limit the investigation of the New-York Custom-House to the last four years. Otherwise he would not have appointed his Collector of Customs of four years ago to do this party Job. Semetimes comparisons are odious.

NOT SO ECCENTRIC AS IT SEEMS.

A little study of the Governor's performances A little stirly of the Governor's performances will show a certain system, a certain method, in his apparent eccentricity. The Governor signed all bills approved by the bosses in advance, without looking at them. He has been under bends of some kind to approve all ring legislation. What the consideration is for which Mr Flower has sold himself to the Murphy Croker-Sheehan combination will appear later.

A DEMOCRATIC ESTIMATE.

From The Louisville Courier-Journal. Among the Democratic Senators and Representa-tives, scattered between Dan and Beersieba, he who travels a mile an hour is apt to find the way barren of everything except cross-purposes and shallow nothings, varied fiere and there by the coward's pien that we must be exceeding careful lest we tread on somebody's toes.

NO PRACTICAL CHRISTIANITY IN IT. From The Philadelphia Times.